



THE ROLE OF WOMEN AS MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY FORCES (Indonesian Women's Security Forces Recruitment Process)

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ABSTRACT

International organizations are formed by an agreement in which three or more countries are parties, or also called intergovernmental organizations because their members are state. The state as a party to the international organization must accept the obligations arising from the agreement. Countries incorporated in an international organization usually have the same interests and goals. Even in some difficulties and to help progress the member countries of the international organization did not hesitate to provide assistance. International organizations such as the United Nations have the aim of maintaining international peace and security. The establishment of the United Nations (UN) was set against the concerns of mankind for international peace and security based on the experience of the First World War and the Second World War. Indonesia's commitment to participate in carrying out world order based on independence, lasting peace and social justice is the mandate of paragraph IV of the Opening of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. This commitment is always realized through Indonesia's active participation and contribution in the UN Mission of Maintenance and Peace. In the international context, participation is an important and concrete indicator of the role of a country in contributing to maintaining international peace and security.

Keywords: Recruitment, Security Forces, Women, UN Security Council

ABSTRAK

Organisasi internasional dibentuk oleh perjanjian di mana tiga atau lebih negara adalah pihak, atau juga disebut organisasi antar pemerintah karena anggotanya adalah negara. Negara sebagai pihak dalam organisasi internasional harus menerima kewajiban yang timbul dari perjanjian. Negara-negara yang tergabung dalam organisasi internasional biasanya memiliki minat dan tujuan yang sama. Bahkan dalam beberapa kesulitan dan untuk membantu kemajuan negara-negara anggota organisasi internasional tidak ragu untuk memberikan bantuan. Organisasi internasional seperti Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa memiliki tujuan untuk menjaga perdamaian dan keamanan internasional. Pembentukan Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa (PBB) ditetapkan terhadap keprihatinan umat manusia untuk perdamaian dan keamanan internasional berdasarkan pengalaman Perang Dunia Pertama dan Perang Dunia Kedua. Komitmen Indonesia untuk berpartisipasi dalam melaksanakan tata dunia berdasarkan kemerdekaan, perdamaian abadi dan keadilan sosial adalah mandat paragraf IV Pembukaan Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945. Komitmen ini selalu diwujudkan melalui partisipasi aktif dan kontribusi Indonesia dalam Misi Pemeliharaan dan Perdamaian PBB. Dalam konteks internasional, partisipasi adalah indikator penting dan konkret dari peran suatu negara dalam berkontribusi menjaga perdamaian dan keamanan internasional.

Kata kunci: Perekrutan, Pasukan Keamanan, Perempuan, Dewan Keamanan PBB

INTRODUCTION

International organizations have special meanings and characteristics in international relations carried out through permanent bodies that have certain responsibilities and authorities and through these bodies each member state government can use its national policies and interests (Leonard, 1951 : p. 5). This explains the international organization as a tool for countries to deal with complex problems in international relations. As the wider problems arising from international relations between countries, broader agreement is needed. The point of development of international organizations began to grow since the Vienna Congress of 1815 (Congress of Vienna and the Concert of the European System) with a declaration (The declaration referred to in the form of international treaties, in practice countries are also known by the terms "Convention", "Treaties", "Agreement", and "Declaration"), which reads: "It was considered by the main participants as the forerunner to a series of regular consultations among the great powers that will serve as the meeting council for the European Nation Community." Based on the declaration, it was discussed allied countries that won the war for the sake of meetings that would be held in the future.

The state as an object of the law of international organizations related to the sovereign rights, rights and obligations

which constitute the qualifications of member states are not only obedient to the main instruments but also decisions that have been determined by the international organization. A sovereign country can take any action that is in accordance with the state can be done by opposing the principles of international law or the provisions in the principle instruments of international organizations, in which the country is a member. For example in the United Nations, contained in Article 2 paragraph 4 of the Charter of the United Nations which contains principles for not threatening or using violence. And not to interfere in the domestic affairs of other countries. The phrase from the article seems more adequate than the League Agreement to exclude the use of force or threats of violence in international relations. (Leland M. Goodrich, 1969 : p. 45)

The United Nations (UN) is an international organization that was born on October 24, 1945. The UN can be categorized as the largest and most comprehensive international organization, but also very complex. It is said so, because the scope of the United Nations is to include all countries in the world, both members and not. Until now, as a large organization or international organization par excellence known to the world and the international community, the United Nations has influence and role in maintaining the survival of mankind in the world, especially in the field of

international peace and security or in the field of social economy.

The purpose of forming the United Nations Security Council is to foster cooperation between nations and nations in maintaining peace, security, developing friendships between nations in the world, helping nations reduce tension, prevent conflict and stop warfare. (Nations, 2008 : p. 24.)

The term peacekeeping is actually not listed in the UN charter. There is no chapter in the UN Charter that explains the definition of peacekeeping clearly. This led the Second Secretary-General of the United Nations Dag Hammarskjöld to refer to peacekeeping as "Chapter Six and a Half", because his position was considered to be between Chapter VI of the UN charter. Peacekeeping becomes the traditional UN method of resolving conflicts through peaceful settlement of dispute, including through negotiations and mediation or by using force enforcement according to the mandate given by Chapter VII of the UN Charter.

In its development, the United Nations has scheduled gender balance in the UN peacekeeping mission. This is demonstrated by the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution No. 1325 of 2000 concerning "Women, Peace and Security". (Geuskens, May 24 Action Pack 2014 : p. 3) The resolution indicates that gender issues have become the focus of attention in the world peace and security agenda. Its presence invites all UN

member states to increase women's participation in peacekeeping missions where the main focus is participation, protection, assistance and recovery. In it also alludes to the participation of women at the state level such as the police, political leadership, recruitment of military officers and soldiers. (Ghimire, March 2017 : pp. 207-213)

Military territory is considered a more appropriate space for men so that military personnel are also dominated by men. One of these masculinities in military territory is framed in mission activities called physical preparation. In fact, women in the military are also needed in order to build peace, provide access and support to local women, support the specific needs of women and children, gather information on gender-based violence and make missions more gender-friendly. (Fiala, 2008 : p. 52) It cannot be ignored that women are vulnerable to becoming victims of war crimes such as murder, rape, torture and so on. In fact, it is ironic that rape is carried out during war deliberately as a tool in weakening opponents. (Heywood, 2014 : pp. 412-431.) For this reason, women on a peacekeeping mission are a necessity.

METHODOLOGY RESEARCH

This research is categorized as a descriptive analytical research which is looking for data or a picture as accurately as possible about an object of the problem of the Role of Women as Members of the

United Nations Security Forces (Recruitment Process for Indonesian Women's Security Forces). This research is a normative juridical research, namely legal research conducted by examining and reviewing literature review or secondary data. This research was conducted by examining primary, secondary or tertiary legal materials.

The data collection technique used is library research. This research was conducted to obtain data from primary, secondary and tertiary legal materials. All legal materials are obtained by using documentation techniques, namely data collection techniques through library research. Data in the form of legal material that has been collected is then processed with qualitative analysis. Namely describing descriptively about the role of women as members of the United Nations Security Forces (The Recruitment Process For Indonesian Women's Security Forces).

DISCUSSIONS

When it was first formed, Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) carried out this mandate through border patrols as well as separating conflicting parties. These roles and responsibilities began to shift over the last twenty years after the war between states began to diminish and was replaced by more complex interstate and inter-ethnic conflicts. The result is a new challenge for the international community in general, including the

peacekeeping community. In facing these new challenges, a variety of multidimensional approaches are needed. The multidimensional approach addresses issues relevant to peace including protecting local populations through increased understanding of local culture, religion, customs and ways of life. Humanist approaches such as facilitating the implementation of new responsive security policies are urgently needed to accommodate different needs and problems. Within the new framework of peacekeeping operations, there has been recognition that an adequate gender approach is essential to responding to the needs of women, men, boys and women whose lives have been affected by conflict. One way to ensure the gender dimension of multidimensional peace operations is the effective integration of women in peace operations. The Department for Peacekeeping Operation (DPKO) has issued a number of policies that emphasize the importance of women to have a mandate from peacekeeping operations including access to work with vulnerable groups, especially victims of sexual violence and sexual and gender based violence (SGBV), (On June 19, 2008, the United Nations approved Resolution SC 1820. This resolution was an acknowledgment that violence and sexual harassment of women and children could be a tactic of war).

Kathleen M. Jennings in her article entitled Women's Participation in UN

Peacekeeping Operations: Agents of Change or Stranded Symbols? illustrate the existence of a female peacekeeping force and its role in determining the success of peace operations. Jennings raised the issue and opinion that said that the more members of the women's peace forces the more easily achieved peace. Furthermore, Jennings highlighted whether the increased involvement of women peacekeepers was due to gender issues being "sold" or indeed for the sake of achieving ultimate peace.

The nature of warfare has experienced profound changes since the Second World War: war is less dependent on the brute strength of men on the battlefield and more dependent on technology and expertise that can be found in all gender groups. In addition, 95% of conflicts in the world today are interstate or civil wars. (Liu Institute, Human Security Report [Laporan Keamanan Manusia], 2005 : h. 23) This means that there has been a change in the objectives, posture and structure of the country's armed forces, which now spend less time and resources to protect their own borders and use more time and resources in the mission of maintaining international peace.

Indonesia itself first sent peacekeeping forces in 1957 to the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) mission in Egypt while the sending of Indonesian female peacekeepers was first carried out in 2008 to the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic

Republic of the Congo (MONUC). For Indonesia, sending female peacekeepers is part of the national defense strategy. This is in accordance with the Indonesian Constitution in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution which is committed to participating in world peace and order. (Indonesia, 2014 Edition)

CLOSING

CONCLUSIONS

Research shows that female peacekeepers can increase the effectiveness of peacekeeping missions because local men and women tend to find female peacekeepers more approachable and less threatening than male peacekeepers. Female military personnel needed at checkpoints, airports, etc. to carry out physical searches on women. Female military personnel play the role of monitors of excessive behavior among male soldiers. Women's peacekeepers provide positive role models for local women to join the armed forces and security forces. Both men and women who are victims of sexual abuse are more likely to disclose the cases they have experienced to women peacekeepers.

The presence of women cannot guarantee sexual assault will not occur, but the presence of a strong woman seems to reduce the number of events like this. In the case of gender awareness training, the mission should consider mandatory substantive training on gender for all

Mission staff and the establishment of an effective gender focal point system.

SUGGESTION

The gender focal point system must facilitate the provision of technical advice on how to integrate gender perspectives into the daily operations of mission staff. Advocacy efforts for troop-sending countries must continue to increase the number of female military staff in each mission's contingent. The process of carrying out peace operations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo has not always proceeded smoothly as predicted. There are too many challenges and obstacles that keep on blocking the building of peace and peace building. These challenges and obstacles can only be overcome if women's involvement in peace operations is intensified. However, women are often the more disadvantaged victims of conflict, so it is hoped that women will be better able to bring the spirit of peace so that the conflict is resolved. Increasing the active role of women in peace operations is believed to be able to bring peace operations to fulfill the mission and mandate they carry, namely carrying out an essential peace building process.

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